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FRUIT

"Grow Your Own"

It Tastes Better— and Costs Less

Northwest Nursery Company

ESTABLISHED 1908

Largest Nurseries between St. Paul and Rocky Mountains

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

"It's Not a Farm Home without Fruit"

Grow Your Own!

EVERY day more people are turning from the idea of buying their fruit to the idea of growing their fruit. Thrift and economy are watchwords of today. Growing your own fruit affords not only a saving of money, but gives you pleasure and satisfaction. If you have a plentiful supply of fruit in your own garden you will use more than you would if you had to buy it at the store. This means cheaper living and better health. The money you spend for apples and plums in one year would establish an orchard that would keep you well supplied with choice fruits for many years. The price of a few small baskets of grapes will buy grapevines that will bear bushels of fruit. So it is through the whole list.

Because we have such greatly improved varieties, it is now an easy matter to grow your own fruit. The last ten years have witnessed as much change and improvement in varieties of fruits that can be grown here as there has been change and improvement in the automobile. We can grow eating apples that keep till June, grapes that thrive here in the North, besides the berry fruits, which grow to perfection in this climate. You will find in the Northwest Nursery Co's Fruit List the best of the new kinds as well as the old.

To Grow Excellence—Plant Excellence

The exact measure of profit or satisfaction from any planting is in direct proportion to the *Quality of Stock Planted.* Few farmers of today will sow any but the best of seed or breed from other than the best of stock. This same basic principle applies especially to fruit growing. Success with fruit plantings depends primarily upon the *Planting of Good Trees.* Comparative tests at State Experiment Stations between first quality stock and inferior grades have been made. They show conclusively that neither fertile soil, care in culture, unstinted labor nor expense can overcome the handicap of inferiority in the original planting stock.

So it is of primary importance to plant the best quality of stock that can be obtained. To accomplish this, successful growers deal only with nurseries of established reputation for fair, honest dealing, and for producing high quality stock. It is also a safe plan to order from a nursery which is under the management of men who have proved their ability by a long, continuous and successful achievement. At such a nursery, desirable QUALITY bred into the trees and plants through a term of many years is a matter of certainty. Thus you obtain assurance of satisfaction and a full degree of protection. All of these things so vital to your profit and success are assured where you make selections from our stock.

Throughout many years of continuous service the Northwest Nursery has grown for the planters of the Northwest, nursery products of the highest quality—the best which knowledge, skill, experience and honest effort could produce. Thus slowly but surely was built the high reputation of this firm and its products,—a reputation which is your best guarantee of satisfaction. The steady and splendid growth of the business from its small beginning in 1908 to its present large proportions is conclusive proof of this assertion.

Thus orders may be entrusted to us with full confidence that the four things indispensable to the customer will be forthcoming:

First: Dependable advice as to the best varieties to plant. Second: Varieties true to name. Third: Healthy, vigorous trees and plants. Fourth: Careful packing.

A part of our 36-acre field of Mosaic-free Latham Raspberries

An Open Letter

But Personal

"Follow me closely while I explain."

MR. Farmer: A certain North Dakota farmer recently told me his experience in tree planting. This is what he said: "I have spent many dollars for trees. I planted them time and time again. Sometimes they would never start at all, sometimes they would start out after planting and die the first winter, and often some of them would shoot up from the roots in the spring, making bushes where I wanted trees. But I finally located the trouble and now I have a good grove and some fruit trees that bear fruit." Does this sound just like your experience? Nearly every farmer on these Northwest prairies has had the same failures. Not all, however, have located the trouble and succeeded.

This farmer took pleasure in planning and planting because he looked ahead to the time when his home would be surrounded by fine big trees, giving him shade from the hot summer's sun and protection for his home in the winter. He wanted a windbreak that would stop that old northwester and hold the snow drifts back from the barn door. He wished that he might have fruit in his garden like he had way down east. He finally succeeded. Do you know what caused his failure and losses? Listen! There is a reason. Follow me closely while I explain.

You and I both know that the trouble is not with the soil. Trees grow beautifully in New England on a poor, worn out soil, and we have the finest soil in the world. We know it is not on account of the cold, for trees grow in Alaska. We know it is not because of a light rain fall. Trees grow in many places where the rain fall is less than half what it is here. If the failure isn't due to soil, cold or drought, the trouble must be with the trees.

I have lived in North Dakota for twenty-seven years and have learned that failures are due to any of four different reasons. First: Many orders are placed with companies too far away. The trees are a long time on the road, they lie for weeks in railroad transfers, such as the Minnesota Transfer in St. Paul. When they are received, they are so nearly dry that they have not vitality enough to pull them through the first season. They will die the first fall.

Second: Many trees are imported from places where the soil is entirely different than that of these prairies. Trees grown upon clay soil and where the rain fall is heavy, only develop a few coarse roots, which is all they need. But trees grown here upon our prairie black loam develop a mass of fine fibrous roots, just what is needed for this drier climate.

Third: Many of the trees that are shipped into this Northwest come from softer climates, such as Wisconsin or Iowa, or Southern Minnesota. Their wood is soft and full of water. They may start out splendidly in the spring but when the hot, drying southwest prairie winds start in July, many of them dry up and quit business.

Fourth: (Please get this point fully for it is the cause of the largest number of failures.) These same trees that come so far, that are grown upon clay soil, and are so soft and full of water, are grown too far south, where the seasons are longer. They are accustomed to a longer growing season. When transplanted here they haven't time to fully ripen their wood before the freeze-up. The leaves and twigs are caught green and they winter-kill. Remember, trees winter-kill when they do not ripen. The term "hardy" simply means the ability to fully ripen up before winter.

We watched for many years, the thousands of dollars wasted on tender stock unsuited to this climate. We saw opportunity to supply a long felt want. We looked the State over and chose the finest spot we could find, where two trans-continental railroads could give us their quickest service. We were confident that when we could furnish these prairies with home-grown trees and fruit stocks, that the farmers would stand by us and give us the business. In 1908 we established The Northwest Nursery Company. The success of our trees has been greater than we dared to hope for. This soil and climate has proved to develop such splendid roots that our trees make a big growth the first year. Our trees always ripen up and go into winter quarters on time. That is why they don't winter-kill.

HAVE WE SUCCEEDED? In 1908 we started with 26 acres; we now have 440 acres of choice lands near Valley City. We are now recognized as the leading Nursery Company between the Twin Cities and the Rocky Mountains. Our trade extends from Duluth on the east to southwestern Wyoming on the west. Millions of forest trees have been finding their way from our nursery farms to prairie farm homes. Over 90,000 of the new hardy plums were budded this year at our farms. Our trade has grown rapidly because our trees have proved dependable and our business methods on the square. Yours for better homes,

E. C. HILBORN, Gen. Manager.

Bearing 28 months after planting

APPLES—

The King of All Fruits

NO fruit is so conducive to good health and condition for young or old as are apples. However convenient it may be to buy apples, there is more convenience and economy and a lot more satisfaction in eating fruit of your own growing. It has a flavor that you cannot buy.

With the splendid new varieties of apples that have recently been introduced it is now possible to grow an assortment that will keep you with fruit from August all through the fall, winter and spring. There are hundreds of varieties of apples in cultivation, some better than others, some hardier than others. From all these we have carefully selected the list below. Grow some for each season—Summer—Fall— Winter and Spring.

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A splendid early eating apple that is hardy and does well in the far North as well as all over the country. Apples of good size, almost a clear white color turning to the palest yellow. Flavor subacid and very pleasant. The ripening season of this variety stretches over a period of three or four weeks which makes it very desirable for the home orchard. Splendid both as an eating and a cooking apple. Season August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. A handsome, large fruit, greenish yellow, almost wholly covered with stripes and splashes of bright crimson. Flesh is white, slightly acid, tender, juicy and pleasant. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. A kitchen apple of the finest quality and also highly esteemed for dessert. One of the best early summer apples for commercial orcharding. Absolutely hardy. An immense bearer. Season August.

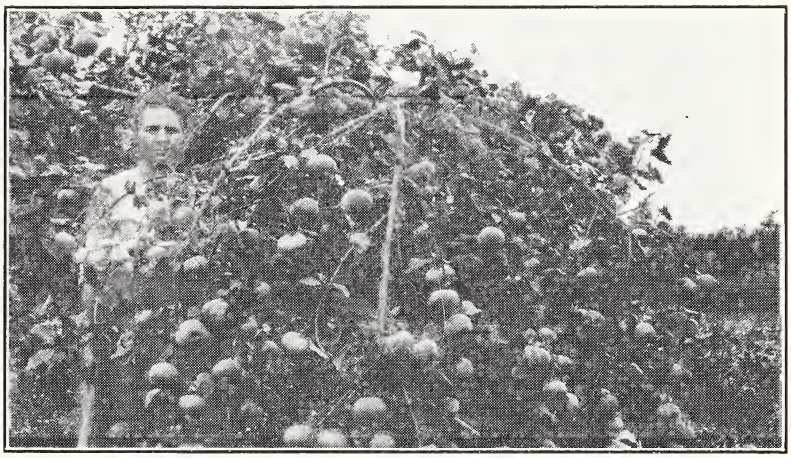
ERICKSON. This new apple was originated at Aitkin, Minnesota, and is proving to be a real success as an early apple. Erickson begins bearing very quickly. The fruit is very large, deep red in color and ripens early; it can be marketed before Duchess. The quality and flavor cannot be surpassed in an apple of this season. The tree is as "Hardy as an oak" and has strong spreading branches. Erickson is the Best Big Red Early Apple for the Northwest.

ANOKA APPLE. (Dwarf.) The Anoka is truly the wonder apple of this generation. It is the best of over 10,000 seedling apples produced by Dr. Hansen. It forms fruit buds on one year old wood so that a one year old tree will bear fruit the second year after planting and keep it up every year. It will be as popular among apple growers as the Opata plum has been among plum growers because of its hardy early bearing qualities. A one year old tree of Anoka apple sent to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo, N. Dak., in the spring of 1920 bore 26 good sized apples in 1922 and bore again in '23 and '24. Three crops of apples in the first five years of planting. On account of its dwarfish nature, it is ideal to plant in the city lot.

$500 to $1000

Per Acre

Is Often Obtained in a Well Cared-for Orchard of Our Best Varieties



$23.00 *Worth of Apples from One 7-year-old Tree*

Fall Apples

PATTEN'S—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. We believe this is the leading apple for Dakota planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's.

HIBERNAL. The hardiest apple known, a thrifty grower, very early and an abundant bearer. Trees set five years have borne with us a bushel each. Fruit large, handsomely striped, excellent for cooking, and superior for pies, but pretty sour and somewhat astringent for eating. Not a good market variety, but of great value on account of its rugged iron-clad nature, which fits it for planting even up in Manitoba. Also one of the best trees to top work with the more tender sorts, and is being largely used for that purpose.

FOLWELL. A new variety originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and appears to be very hardy. It is a heavy annual producer and the fruit is very large greenish yellow blushed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps till mid-winter.

WEALTHY. Few apples that we can grow excel the Wealthy in quality and appearance, being bright red over most of the surface; of large size with juicy, sprightly flavor. This has been the leading commercial apple in the south half of Minnesota and is quite generally planted somewhat north of the latitude of Duluth. It is safe to say that the Wealthy has made more money for Northwestern apple growers than any other variety grown. Season, September to January.

CRAB APPLES

Crab apples as a class are hardier than large apples and under some of the most trying conditions will succeed where the large apple might fail. The varieties listed below are unexcelled for jellies, canning, pickling, etc. They should be included in every orchard.

FLORENCE. One of our best crabs. Prof. Yeager of the Agricultural College, Fargo, reports that the Florence is without question the outstanding successful crab in and about Fargo. Season late August, color of fruit red, flesh yellowish, acid excellent for cooking and eating, an excellent fruit for the early market as well as for home use. A hardy spreading ornamental tree.

WHITNEY. A universal favorite. Tree a rapid, upright grower. A young and annual bearer of immense crops of dark red fruit. This crab where well cared for runs fairly large. Fruit conical and sweet. One of the best for making sweet pickles. A very nice fruit to eat direct from the tree, and excellent for canning.

TRANSCENDENT. The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight in the Red River valley and east. Very dependable from Valley City west. The Transcendent is considered the standard of excellence in every market.

Photo July 10, Showing HARALSON Apples Still in Good Condition

An orchard on a farm near Valley City this year produced over 300 bushels of apples. There are at the present time over 400 successful bearing apple trees in the yards within our city limits. Many farmers sold apples on the local market this fall. The days of doubt as to apple growing have passed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture
University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. E. C. Hilborn, May 29, 1925.
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

Dear Mr. Hilborn:

I am glad to give you the statement in regard to the Haralson apple as we feel that anything we can do to place this variety before the growers is to their advantage.

The Haralson apple produced at the State Fruit Breeding Farm and known for several years as Minnesota No. 90 is proving its hardiness over a greater portion of Minnesota. The tree is vigorous and a symmetrical grower tending to bear fairly early, and the fruit hangs well to the tree until quite late. When well grown the apple is of good size, red striped, and is an excellent keeper.

Yours very truly,
W. G. Brierley,
Associate Professor in Horticulture

Winter Apples
—*for the North*

HARALSON. *At last we have a perfect winter apple for the Northwest.* With this wonderful new variety it is now possible for all of us to raise our own winter apples. You have had to pay from eight to twelve cents per pound for apples during the winter. This is because in the past there has been no long-keeping apple that was hardy enough to grow in our severe climate. For years people have been searching for such a variety. At last we have it!—THE HARALSON APPLE.

It was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm a number of years ago and has since been thoroughly tested throughout Minnesota and even up in Canada. It has proven out so well in every way that it is conceded to be the *Best Long Keeping Winter Apple for the Northwest.*

The important thing about Haralson is that it keeps so well. We have had perfect fruit in June and July which had been kept in a common cellar. The fruit is medium to large in size, well colored with a bright red over the entire surface. Flesh is fine grained, tender, juicy sub-acid, of good quality. The trees are strong, and splendidly shaped. It begins to bear early and is an annual bearer.

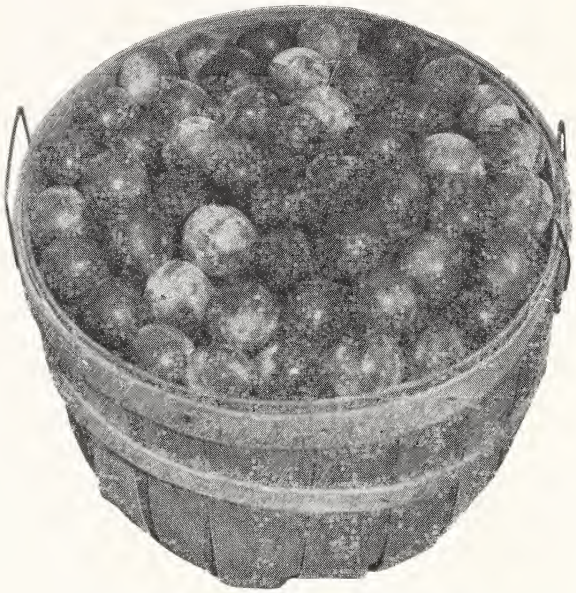
Another good feature of Haralson is that it hangs well to the tree, thereby eliminating losses due to dropping and bruising. The best informed fruit men are planting a big proportion of their commercial orchards to Haralson.

Plant enough Haralson to have apples as plentifully all through the winter and spring as you have in September and October. Plant enough so you are sure to have all you can use—and in case you have a few to spare they will readily sell in the winter at a good price.

New PLUMS

From Government Fruit Breeding Farms

They Look Like California Plums— But Taste Better



1-2 *Bushel of Monitor Plums, Picked from One Small Tree 28 months After Planting*

NEW people realize that we can now grow plums in North Dakota that rival the choice plums of California in size and productiveness, and far surpass them in flavor. They have the sprightliness of our best northern varieties, combined with the smooth flavor and firm flesh of the southern plum, and being ripened on the tree the rich flavor is fully developed. The puckery taste of our common plums has been entirely done away with in these new Minnesota varieties. They have combined in them a strain of the Japanese Plum and are free from the plum pocket fungus, a disease which causes the ordinary plums to swell up and become hollow early in the summer.

The trees bear young, usually beginning the second or third year in the orchard and by the fourth year produce one-half bushel per tree. After getting their full growth a yield of two or three bushels per tree is not uncommon. They have readily been sold on the Twin Cities markets at $2.00 for a 16-quart crate, equivalent to $4.00 per bushel. If planted 18 feet apart a hundred and forty trees can be fruited on an acre, which will yield, at a conservative figure, $300.00 to $500.00 worth of fruit each year.

Splendid profits await the enterprising fruit grower who plants some of these new plum trees now and takes advantage of the Million Dollar Market Lying Right at Our Door.

Plums require cross pollination. That is, different varieties which blossom at the same time should be set near each other. The relative blossoming period of each variety is indicated. Plums in the first and second period will pollinate alright, also the second and third, and the third and fourth, but it would not be wise to set the first and fourth together.

The list here given includes the choicest.

LA CRESENT. This remarkable new plum bears fruit of an orange gold color; fruit of medium size and of EXCEEDINGLY SWEET and DELICIOUS FLAVOR—a real 'SUGAR' plum of unusual quality. When loaded with ripe fruit, the tree presents a wonderful ornamental effect. We are confident this will become one of the most popular of all plums for home use. Extremely early. Second blossoming period.

UNDERWOOD. The Underwood is valuable because of its large, early fruit and annual bearing. It is the earliest of the large plums, attaining a size of 1¾ inches in diameter. The tree is a vigorous grower, the limbs being strong and well distributed and are able to carry great loads of fruit. Fruit, attractively red with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, clingstone, splendid quality, hangs well to the tree, ripening over a long period, August 1 to 15, enabling three pickings to be made. The Underwood is an annual bearer. These features appeal alike to the commercial grower and to the home orchardist. First blossoming period.

A pair of Underwood trees planted in a home yard in Valley City in the spring of 1921 began bearing crops of most delicious fruits in the fall 1922. It has proved very hardy and a consistent bearer.

RED WING. One of the largest of the new plums, an unexcelled variety for home use or for the market. The stone is small and entirely free. When thoroughly ripe this plum may be peeled like a peach and eaten with cream and sugar. The color is yellow, overlaid with bright red. Quality very good. No planting is complete without Red Wing. Season, late August. First blossoming period. Professor Yeager, horticultural, states that the Red Wing has proved the hardiest of all the new plums grown at the North Dakota Agricultural grounds.

Northwestern Trees Fruit Early. Three-year-old OPATA Plum.

These Plums Are Very Hardy and Will Thrive Where Some Fruits Do Not Succeed

MONITOR is one of the market plums we have been looking for here in the Northwest. It has high quality, firm flesh and a large size—some being more than 1¾ inches in diameter. It is very productive and a regular bearer. The Monitor is an unusually vigorous grower and naturally produces a compact, well shaped head without pruning. The limbs are strongly shouldered so that they will carry heavy loads of fruit. The following features of the Monitor show why it is one of the best for you to plant:

1. It is a regular annual bearer.
2. Fruit large size, dark red.
3. Firm flesh, excellent flavor.
4. Valuable for home use or the market.
5. Limbs have strong forks so carry heavy loads of fruit without splitting.

Season, late August. Second blossoming period.

Read What Prof. Alderman Says About the New Plums:

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Department of Agriculture

Mr. E. C. Hilborn, June 4, 1925

Northwest Nursey Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

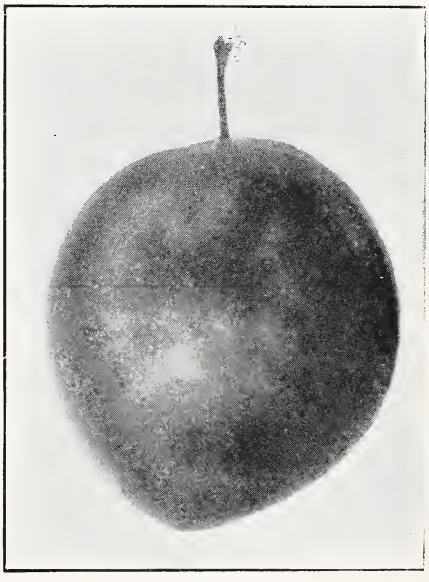
My dear Mr. Hilborn:

I have your letter of recent date regarding the new Minnesota plums. These new fruits, which have attracted so much attention in this and other states, seem to me to be especially well adapted to our northern conditions. They are the product of crosses between hardy, native Minnesota plums and the high quality Japanese plum and have combined to a remarkable degree the good qualities of both their parents.

All the plums of the group are characterized by their productivity and early fruiting habits. The dwarf varieties, such as Zumbra, Nicollet, and so on, commonly fruit the second and third year after planting, while the large fruited varieties will bear the third and fourth years after planting.

In general, we feel that the plums of this group are a distinct addition to Minnesota horticulture. They certainly fill a long felt want in the home fruit garden and in some districts at least give great promise of being a profitable commercial crop. From a commercial standpoint there seems to be no reason why they cannot sell equally well on the fresh fruit basis with the imported plums from California since they are the equal in size, color and quality of these western varieties.

Very truly yours,
W. H. ALDERMAN,
Chief Division of Horticulture.



MONITOR

An Assortment *of* New Dakota PLUMS

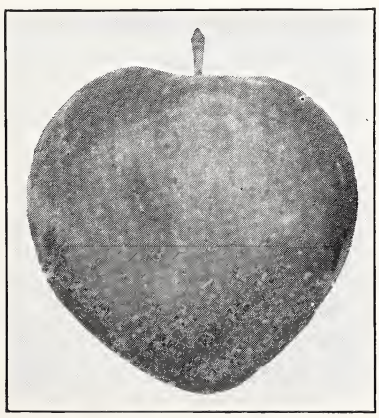
Will furnish fresh ripe fruit from the first of August to the middle *of* September

Northwestern Plum Trees Three Years After Planting. WANETA—Orchard of John Penny, Polk County, Wis.

WANETA was originated by Professor Hansen at the Dakota Experiment Station. It is without question the best one of the numerous plums that have been sent out by him. The Waneta attains a size of two inches in diameter. Fruit, a dark purplish red overlaid with blue bloom; has a delicious flavor. This variety, like the others here described, is a regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit the year after planting and getting into full bearing very quickly thereafter. The pit is very small for a fruit of its size. First blossoming period.

OPATA. This is one of the Hansen Hybrids, a cross between the native sand cherry and the Gold Plum. Tree is a good spreading grower, bearing heavy crops continuously. Fruit about the size of the largest sweet cherry, dark purplish red with blue bloom. Flesh green, fairly firm, quality excellent. Ripens early between the season of plums and cherries. Perfectly hardy in the Dakotas. Third blossoming period.

SAPA, another Hansen Hybrid, is a cross between the sand cherry and the Japanese plum Sultan. In style of tree, size, shape and color of fruit, very similar to the Opata. But when ripe the flesh and juice is of a rich, dark purple color and makes sauce of superior excellence, in appearance resembling that made from wild grapes. Ripens about a week later than the Opata. We have seen two-year nursery trees of this variety loaded with fruit like currant bushes, bending to the ground with their weight. Third blossoming period.



UNDERWOOD

Compass Cherry

COMPASS CHERRY. The early bearing qualities of this tree are remarkable. Young trees bear in the nursery row before they are dug for shipping. As the fruit ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three year old Compass trees at Valley City sold at an average of $2.25 per tree. The only rival to the Compass cherry is the new Zumbra.

Grow the New Zumbra Cherry

ZUMBRA CHERRIES
Photo taken two years after planting.

ORIGINATED at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It is a combination of the sweet black cherry with the hardy Minnesota Pin Cherry and the Dakota Sand Cherry. Zumbra has combined the size and somewhat of the flavor of the sweet black cherry with the hardiness of the two native fruits. All our Zumbra trees are budded or grafted on hardy native plum roots. This insures perfect hardiness. It thrives even in Manitoba.

Bears Early. Zumbra trees set out in the spring bear heavy crops 16 months after being planted. They often bloom the same year planted.

Large Size. The Zumbra Cherries are about the size of the Sweet Black Cherries coming here from California and are borne in thick clusters on two-year old wood. Ripens in August and the birds don't bother it.

Sweet Cherry Flavor. Zumbra has a flavor similar to the sweet, black cherries so extensively grown in the orchards of Oregon and California, whence they are shipped to all parts of the country, finding a ready sale at 30c to 50c a pound. Color is very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, sometimes tinged with red when fully mature; stone very small and is readily squeezed out; quality good with a flavor and crispness somewhat resembling its sweet cherry parent. Especially recommended for sauce and preserves. When cooked, the sweet cherry flavor is especially noticeable.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture

Mr. E. C. Hilborn, July 29, 1924.
Northwest Nursery Company,
Valley City, North Dakota.

My Dear Mr. Hilborn:-

I am glad to note that you think well of the Zumbra and that you are preparing to advertise it widely in this and surrounding states. It is my personal belief that the Zumbra is a valuable fruit for northern United States and Canada, especially in the regions where the sweet and sour cherries cannot be grown. We must recognize that it is not a true cherry and yet at the same time is has many of the characteristics of a true cherry and makes a very agreeable substitute for this fruit. Its extreme hardiness, its dwarf habit, its unusual productivity and its habit of bearing the second year makes it a favorite with the fruit grower. When allowed to ripen thoroughly it takes on a rich black or purplish black color and has a flavor resembling somewhat that of the sweet cherry. It has also a crisp flesh similar to the cherry. I would especially recommend its use for canning and sauce.

Like the plums and many of the cherries it requires some other variety planted nearby for pollination purposes. We have found that the Compass is an excellent pollinator for this variety and that the Nicollet also pollinates it splendidly.

Very truly yours,
W. H. ALDERMAN,
Chief, Division of Horticulture.

NICOLLET. A new hardy fruit that closely resembles the sour cherry. The Nicollet is of similar parentage to the Zumbra and grows in the same bush-form. It blossoms at the same time as Zumbra, so when these two kinds are planted together you are sure of pollination. The fruit is about the size and shape of the common sour cherry and has a small round pit that can be squeezed out. Because of its mild acid flavor and pronounced cherry-like qualities the Nicollet is splendid for pies and canning. It ripens during the latter part of August. Fourth blossoming period.

Zumbra and Nicollet both do best when allowed to branch close to the ground and grow in bush form. We recommend that a Compass or Nicollet be planted in each group of Zumbra to insure pollination. Zumbra and Nicollet cherries were among the most attractive fruits shown at the state Horticultural Society meeting in September 1925.

Hardy Grapes

THIS delicious fruit can now be successfully grown in almost any climate. Beta and Alpha are able to withstand our severe northern winters without any protection. They may be grown on fences, over a building or on a windmill and should bear heavily every year. For real heavy production they should be trained on trellises and cultivated. Their chief use is for jelly and grape juice, although when thoroughly ripened they may be used as a dessert grape. Last fall, as for several years previously, the hardy grapes have been one of the states most profitable fruits. Many growers report yields of $1000.00 per acre. Professor W. H. Alderman of the University Division of Horticulture and President of the State Horticultural Society made the following statement regarding grapes in his report of 1924 to that body: "Ordinarily Beta grapes found a ready market at $4.00 per bushel, a price which leaves a neat margin of profit to the grower." Complete directions for planting and pruning sent with the plants.

BETA. The most widely grown and probably the most profitable grape grown in the Northwest. A heavy annual bearer, hardy as the wild grape and produces enormous crops of medium size black fruit of good quality and ripens so early that it can be grown far north. An essential part of any home garden and wonderfully profitable as a commercial grape. The demand is greater than the supply and increasing every year. Financially Beta is a permanent investment that will prove lasting and highly profitable.

ALPHA. More recent introduction than Beta and preferred by most of those who have grown it. Originated near St. Cloud, Minnesota. Equal to the Beta in hardiness and yield. The size of the fruit is slightly larger and the quality somewhat superior. When wood has well ripened, no danger that a cold of 40 below zero will injure it. Now growing and bearing at Thief River Falls and Stephan, Minn., 40 miles this side of Canadian line. Very prolific. Many vines bear from 50 to 80 bunches. Normal years they change color about the middle of August, perfectly ripe by 15th of September, requiring 30 to 35 days from time they turn blue to maturity. A delicious grape with a flavor not found in other varieties. Well grown bunches are more than 6 inches long.

CONCORD. The most popular grape in America. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy and tender. Requires winter protection.

Hardy Grape Vines

CURRANTS *Make Wonderful Jelly*

They are perfectly hardy and one of the easiest fruits to grow. The fruit will hang onto the bushes a long time, which is a point of value in connection with marketing the fruit or cooking it. You can get at the matter at your convenience and without fear of the fruit going to waste. Every garden should have a row of the choice varieties we list below.

PERFECTION. We have fruited this variety in our trial grounds for several years and consider it the finest currant, everything considered, that is grown. It has immense size, beautiful red color, and great productiveness. It is also remarkable in that it has very few seeds. It is essentially the currant for the home garden.

LONDON MARKET. We consider Perfection the finest currant where just a few currants are wanted for the home table. But where one is planting in large numbers, we certainly advise the planting of London Market throughout the Northwest where heavy soils are the rule. It grows very large and retains its leaves well in the summer after those of other varieties have fallen. This gives protection from the sun to the fruit. The fruit is medium to large, of a very bright red color, and borne in wonderful crops.

WHITE GRAPE. Large; yellowish white; sweet, of a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

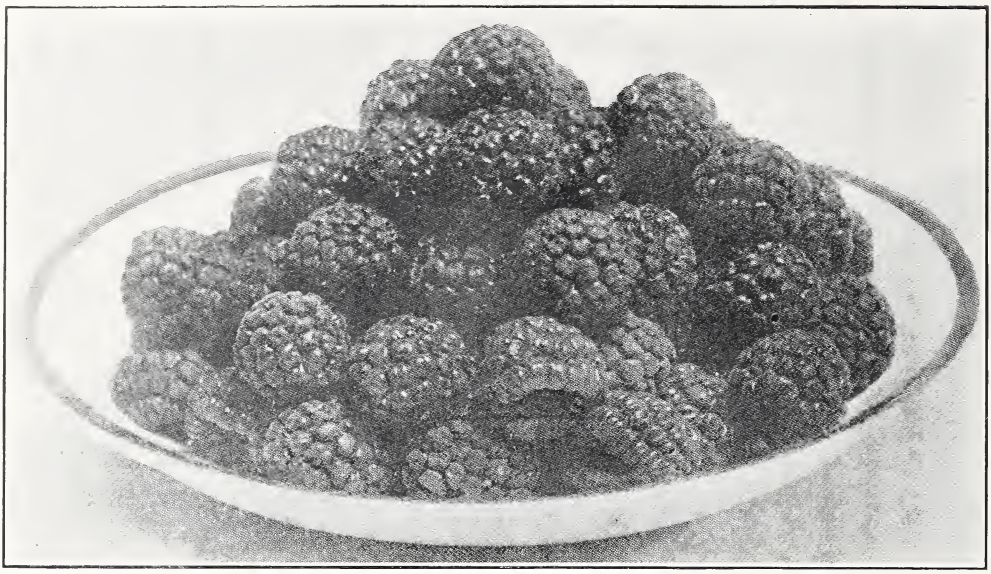
Grow GOOSEBERRIES *for Sauce, Pies*

This splendid fruit belongs strictly to the northern climate; does not succeed well in the south. A profitable fruit to grow, always yielding a large quantity of fruit for pies and sauce. The Carrie and Houghton varieties, produce pretty, transparent pink jelly of excellent quality and flavor. The plants may be set in rows six feet apart and four feet apart in the rows and cultivated both ways for the first two seasons. Little pruning is required and that is mainly to remove the stunted shoots and encourage vigorous new shoots. A judicious thinning in the head of the plant will let in air and sunlight that will prevent mildew.

CARRIE. This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mildew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

DOWNING AND PEARL. The varieties, well-known in the Eastern States, have continued to winter-kill so badly in this region that we have ceased to grow them.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mildew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.



Enjoy Fresh Raspberries *from Your Own Garden*

Latham Red Raspberries Have Brought 20c a Pint for the Last Few Years

WHY don't you grow your own? Since the Latham Red Rasberry was originated, it is easy for anybody to do this. The old varieties need covering to protect them in winter; most people don't like to do that. But this new Latham is hardy without protection even way up in Canada. So raspberries are now one of the easiest fruits to grow. Once planted they bear heavily for years and years in the same place. They will produce the most berries for the least work of anything you can plant. As you have no doubt read, this new Latham Raspberry (sometimes called the Redpath) was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

Its large size and deep red color make it most attractive. Has rapidly displaced the older varieties on account of its many points of superiority. A good firm berry of the highest quality, excellent for shipping or for home use. Always tops the market. Latham is extremely hardy, withstanding the winters in Canada without covering. Vigorous in growth, producing strong canes able to carry heavy crops. Because of this vigor and hardiness, Latham is the most prolific raspberry now grown. As a commercial proposition Latham has no rival. We have records of fields that have produced over $1000.00 per acre each year. You can do as well.

Every home should have a patch of these wonderful berries for their own use. If possible to put more in, you will find them good moneymakers. For the price of only a few crates of berries you can get plants that will, by the second year, give you all the berries you can use for eating fresh, for canning and for jam.

It is highly important in starting a raspberry planting to secure not only a good variety of raspberry, but that the plants must be mosaic-free. We are fortunate in having one of the largest stocks of MOSAIC-FREE LATHAM. Our fields have been very carefully inspected by the State Nursery Inspector and have been pronounced to be in *Excellent Condition.*

"One of our customers inquires concerning the Latham raspberry. Latham grows more than six feet high here which is, I think, plenty for anyone. Thus far it has outyielded other varieties more than two to one. If one year plants are cut short and not allowed to bear the first year, they will produce enough in two years to make a real patch."—A. F. YEAGER in May News Letter, North Dakota State Horticultural Society.

BLACKBERRIES

SNYDER. The canes are vigorous and annually productive. Berries are medium in size, very sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. It also lacks the hard core found in many of the other varieties. Good shipping qualities.

OLDER BLACK RASPBERRIES. Of medium size and of best quality. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a profitable variety. One of the best known and most planted varieties in the North Central States.

STRAWBERRIES

SOME people are accustomed to thinking of the strawberry as having a season of short duration. Perhaps that is because the most of them have planted the Dunlap or other varieties ripening in mid-season. We now have a variety, the Premier, that ripens very early and another, the Minnehaha, that ripens later than the Dunlap. We also have the Nokomis, another new variety originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm, which is a heavy bearer and most excellent for home use or home market. It ripens in mid-season. It is a good-sized berry, good color and excellent flavor. The Nokomis bore more heavily than any other variety on our grounds this year, producing at least three times as much fruit as the Dunlap. One reason why Nokomis and Minnehaha have become so popular is the fact that they have a very deep root system and hold up in a dry season better than the older kinds.

We are offering an assortment of strawberry plants this year for next spring's shipment that will praetically double the length of time that strawberries can be had fresh off the patch. This assortment is 50 Premier, 100 Nokomis or Dunlap, and 100 Minnehaha. This makes 250 plants all told and makes a nice patch for home use as it furnishes a plenty right through the season for the table and gives enough surplus so that you may can a supply for winter use. By taking 250 plants you get the special rate on that number.

For the average planter there is more satisfaction in the June bearing strawberry than in the Everbearing. Where a person is equipped with a good rich soil and plenty of moisture, or is prepared to supply the moisture if needed, the Everbearing plants give large returns and will give some fruit in the fall of the same year they are planted out.

Do not confuse our plants with some that are offered as being cheap. "Cheap Plants" are generally from an old patch that has borne fruit and is run out and diseased. Our plants are from new fields that have never borne fruit, consequently are young and vigorous. They have been sprayed to insure healthy, clean stock.

PREMIER. Early. Accepted throughout northern United States as the best early berry. Highly profitable. Just glance through this long list of its good points: vigorous grower, very heavy producer, extra early, unusually long season, berries hold up in size to the end, quality of the best, shape, color and general appearance unexcelled, color and flesh solid to the center, excellent shipper, fine for canning and preserving, healthy foliage, resists drought well. No commercial grower can afford to be without Premier.

DUNLAP. Mid-season. Dunlap needs no introduction as it is the best known strawberry there is. A good market and home garden berry.

NOKOMIS. Mid-season, very productive, especially valuable for home use and the local market. Deep rooted, stands the dry weather well. Fruit large and good flavor.

MINNEHAHA. Late. This is considered a profitable plant, especially valuable as a shipper and does well on heavy soils. Minnehaha is at its best just after the heavy picking season for other varieties when good berries are scarce and prices for good fruit are going up again. The berries are large and easy to pick, firm (even in wet weather), and keep in good picking condition on the vine for three or four days. Commercial plantings of Minnehaha are money makers.

PROGRESSIVE (EVERBEARING). We have tried many different everbearing strawberries in our trial grounds but find that Progressive leads them all for all around hardiness and production. The foliage is much thriftier than that of other varieties and the fruit a pretty red which demands a good price on the market; and cooks up well when canned.

DEEPHAVEN (EVERBEARING). The most promising everbearer for the Northwest. A State Fruit Breeding Farm origination. The fall berries are larger than Progressive and borne heavily. The spring crop is nearly as early as Progressive and the berries about as large as Dunlap. Order early if you want some of these as our supply is limited.

RHUBARB

GIANT CRIMSON RHUBARB. The most all around satisfactory vegetable. Year after year, from early spring until late fall, fresh stems may be pulled, and in the winter time the roots may be forced in the cellar. Pie plant, or wineplant as it is sometimes called, is used for pies, sauces and satisfying beverages. This Giant Crimson is the best variety we have ever grown. The stalks are large, highly colored, tender and crisp.

ASPARAGUS

NEW IMPROVED ASPARAGUS. Now Asparagus is another delicacy that comes early from the vegetable garden. Like all very early vegetables, it costs quite a good deal when bought at the store; and yet a bed of Asparagus in your own garden will keep your table supplied and will last for years. It is very easy to grow; it is not like buying vegetable seeds every spring and fussing with the planting and trying to keep the neighbor's chickens out.

WASHINGTON. The Washington type of Asparagus was developed primarily for its extreme resistance to Asparagus rust, and, in addition, it possesses many other desirable characteristics such as the following: The shoots are large in size, early, prolific, and do not branch near the ground thus making it possible to cut unbranched shoots with tight buds often two feet long. There are a number of different strains of the Washington type on the market, some known as Washington, others as Martha Washington, Giant Washington, and Mary Washington. Experiments carried on at Cornell University indicate that the Mary Washington strain is very much superior to Martha Washington, or any of the plain Washington strains.

We supply both the WASHINGTON and the MARY WASHINGTON.

HORSE RADISH

HORSE RADISH. A root, familiar to everyone, grated, and used raw with vinegar. By digging in the fall it may be kept in the cellar like other garden roots and may be used throughout the winter.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

THE love of trees is born within us all, a heritage from the primitive that is common to all mankind. In city, town or countryside the shaded street or lane and the grove or shadowed lawn give pleasure to all beholders as well as to those whose homes are graced and sheltered by leafy arches of beautiful trees.

Yet the additional value which well placed and desirable trees give to residential property is not realized and is not considered by the majority of people. But what purchaser, if given the choice between the house about which is only bare, exposed ground and the one surrounded by fine shade trees, shrubs and stately evergreens, will not select the latter, even at a considerably higher price? For he will see that, by so doing, he will at once enjoy what otherwise will take years to secure.

We are growing a well selected assortment of shade and ornamental trees, as listed and described below These are nursery-grown trees strictly, and have been propagated and cared for by men who thoroughly understand this work. From the time that the little seedlings are transplanted until the mature trees leave our hands, they receive the best attention which skill and honest endeavor can render.

ASH, GREEN. This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in North Dakota. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. It continues to improve year by year for it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet, it makes a regular, steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. The tallest tree in the natural park at Valley City is a Green Ash This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. Make your first and heaviest planting Green Ash and Box Elder mixed.

BIRCH. Although planted chiefly because of the bark, trees of this class should enjoy greater popularity through their pretty lines and delicate foliage. All have white or cream colored bark, which makes a pleasing contrast to the dark trunks and limbs of most other trees. In addition, their shape fits them to certain uses in home planting; they are about half way between the poplars and the maples—not so thin as the former, and not so round-headed as the latter. Birches should be used as specimens, and for planting among other deciduous trees and evergreens. We do not recommend Birches for dry locations.

BIRCH, WHITE. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. 50 to 60 feet.

BIRCH, Weeping Cut Leaf. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast wth the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character." 30 to 50 feet.

BOX ELDER. (Also called Maple Ash-Leaf and Manitoba Maple.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the city of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elders. Trees grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

BOLLEANA. (Bolle's Poplar) Few trees add so much to a landscape as Bolleana. Adapts itself rapidly to all conditions and soils. A rapid grower, smooth gray bark, leaves dark green on upper side, and snowy white beneath. The erect, vigorous and spiry form of 40 to 60 feet lends a charm and dignity to a street, boundary or landscape, which is inspiring and refreshing after turning from the monotonous and unbroken outline of many trees.

BUTTERNUT. (White Walnut). Large. Very much resembles the Black Walnut. It is a moisture loving tree and succeeds best on low rich soils. The nut is of milder, and considered by many to be of better quality. A broad open top tree, with light green compound foliage and gray bark. 70 feet.

AMERICAN ELM. Our noblest native tree, large spreading, combining strength and grace. There is no better street tree and nothing finer for large lawns. The charm of the old New England village is proverbial, but it is something always identified with its Elms. They grow anywhere and are very long lived.

We grow our Elm by budding and grafting. This insures uniform habit of growth. There is just as much difference between our budded Elms and the common seedling elms, which are ordinarily sold, as there is between the tame plums and the wild ones. For street planting it is especially desirable to have all the trees of uniform size and shape. This can only be obtained by using the budded or grafted Elm. 60 to 80 feet.

ELM, CHINESE. This variety new to the people of America has proved to be one of the greatest contributions to horticulture that has been brought from the old world. This tree is found growing on the dry plains of Siberia and in the high mountain sides of northern China. The Federal Government placed several trial groves on the Great Plains in Montana, northern Wyoming and North and South Dakota. These were set out in 1918. At the same time the Northwest Nursery Company planted several in their trial plots. All of these groves are growing beautifully; the Chinese elms at Valley City are among the most beautiful trees growing upon the nursery. The tree will stand as much drought as the Cottonwood. It has the high quality and beauty of American Elm and will grow as fast as Box Elder. We believe it to be the coming tree for the Northwest.

MAPLE, SILVER. (Soft Maple). A well known ornamental tree, with wide spreading, slender branches. Has been much used as a street tree. If exposed to severe wind, the limbs are often broken in the crotches; but this may be largely overcome by occasionally "heading in" the branches and retaining the central shoot as much as possible. It is valued for windbreaks on account of its quick, upright growth.

MAPLE, Japanese Dwarf. A dwarf maple of shrub habit found growing in high altitudes in Japan. Perfectly hardy, stands extremes of cold and drought. Has the same beautiful type of foliage as the hardy maple and gives most beautiful autumn coloring. One of the most beautiful hedges in Fargo is of Japanese dwarf maple.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN. Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

NIOBE WILLOW. A golden-barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the other weeping varieties are tender. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, found this in Siberia, and named it. A good grower, with long pendulous branches.

WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAF. Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamental with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. 10 to 20 feet.

WILLOW, GOLDEN RUSSIAN. (Yellow Willow). At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

WALNUT, BLACK. Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of the children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant readily in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber.

Black Walnut is the most desirable of the nut-bearing trees for planting south of the latitude of St. Paul. Makes a fine lawn tree, and is well worth planting for its most excellent nuts, which find a ready sale on the market.

EVERGREENS

BECAUSE they retain their foliage throughout the year they have a value and use not possessed by any other class of plants. In this northern climate, where the winters are long, their cheerful green color in contrast to the snow is a continual source of pleasure. The variety, permanence and restfulness which they give to any planting is enjoyed all through the summer months as well. For wind breaks or screen they have no rivals. No farm home should be without an evergreen windbreak. They are of especial value for doorstep or foundation planting. No home is now complete without something to break the bare walls or soften the harsh lines. The day of scarlet sage and cannas is past, people demand something more permanent and more lasting than a few weeks of summer blossoms and foliage. Evergreens fill every requirement. They are hardy, they are enduring and their beauty permanent. Their habits of growth, their various forms and interesting foliage enables any one to choose, no matter how fastidious, varieties that will be pleasing in effect and congenial to location. Nursery grown transplanted evergreens are as easy to grow as any other class of trees. Complete directions for planting will be sent with the trees. For success in transplanting evergreens the roots should never be exposed to the sun and air for a single minute. The sap of the northern evergreen is of a resinous nature, and when once dried out does not start again as with most deciduous trees. This is why evergreens must be given extra care in handling. To guard against failures in planting of Specimen Evergreens, it is advisable to have them shipped balled and burlapped. This means that the original ball of earth is left intact around the roots and held in place by the covering of burlap. Balled and burlapped evergreens are a little more expensive but the customer is fully repaid for this extra expense by the results obtained.

COLORADO SPRUCE. (Green Shade). This hardy evergeen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. The "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular priees.

BLUE SPRUCE. This is the queen of ornamental evergreens, and seems especially adapted to the climate of the North Mississippi Valley from the lakes to the mountains. The light shades are by far the most rare and valuable, and shine out on the lawn as if frosted with silver. The trees of the seleeted light shades are called "Shiners"—and are much higher priced than the common Colorado Spruee. When delivered in the spring all look alike, and it takes a year or two after transplanting for the "Shiners" to get baek their silvery plumage.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. Called by some a type of the White Spruce grown in the Black Hills, is rapidly becoming the most popular Evergreen in the Northwest. Its absolute hardiness, the ease with which it transplants, its symetrical dense growth and dark green color, place it in a class by itself. As an individual ornamental tree, it is as distinguished as the Colorado Blue and as a windbreak it cannot be excelled by any other Evergreen offered. It grows a little slower than the Norway Spruee, but its many good qualities fully outweigh this.

The Minnesota Forestry Board writes: This variety is strong and especially hardy under conditions of drought and exposnre. It is adaptable to light soils and especially recommended for the North and West. (Bul. No. 1).

ARBOR VITAE. A fine tree, very pretty for hedges and screens. Succeeds well in certain localities but no evergreen suffers more from drought. Should not be planted in dry locations or where large established trees monopolize the soil moisture.

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDAL. This is strikingly attractive, being perfeetly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green, and, like all Arbor Vitaes, is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars, center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular.

ARBOR VITAE, SIBERIAN. This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the Arbor Vitaes. It can be sheared to a perfect globe, though if left to develop naturally it is oblong.

RED CEDAR. (J. Virginiana). The Red Cedar is indigenous throughout Minnesota and the entire Northwest. It is of conical form and quite regular, densely branched, the foliage being thick and of a rich deep green. The bark on the trunk and branches is a pronounced reddish brown. In fall the branches are thickly hung with pretty, little blue berries.

MONTANA MUGHUS. (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An unique Alpine speeies, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 6 feet high. Used on rocky banks, terraee slopes, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances.

SCOTCH PINE. (P. sylvestris). Medium to large. This pine is one of the most important timber trees of Europe. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for the evergreen group. A rather pyramidal tree when young, with broad and round top, often pieturesque in old age. The needles are of medium length, very rigid and of a bluish green color.

ANOKA APPLE TREE IN ITS THIRD GROWING SEASON
Photo taken at Agricultural College, Fargo

Mr. E. C. Hilborn, Valley City, N. Dak. September 2, 1925

Dear Sir:-

I have your letter asking for a statement of our experience with the Anoka apple.

We received trees one year old grafted on pyrus baccata from the South Dakato College in 1920. They were given good cultivation but no extra care and in 1922 one of the trees bore 22 apples of good size. The other trees bore a less amount. These trees produced again in 1923, once more in 1924, and they would have had a good crop this year had it not frosted the blossoms. The Anoka is in my opinion the most promising apple we have at present in North Dakota.

It has borne early as has been stated. The fruit is good to eat, better in fact than such varieties as Duchess, it has fair size, ripens early, resists fire blight better than most varieties, while it has shown some winter injury the amount has not been serious and while it has little color the fruit is not unattractive.

Anoka seems to point the way toward a new type of apple which will not require so many years to come into bearing. I believe you are doing a service to our people in making this variety available for wide testing in North Dakota.

Very truly yours, A. F. YEAGER, *Horticulturist.*